ested spectators enthusiastic applause.

tude on the outside. The last named ran up very fast

and passed both, winning by a length; Knight Templar,

the favorite, second, a head before Brambaietta, third.

and the others well up. Time, 1:0312.

The race for the Travers Stakes, for three-year-olds.

\$100 entrance, half forfeit, with \$1,000 added by the

association, and \$500 worth of plate by Mr. Travers :

the second to receive \$300, distance 14 miles, had

forty-five nominations, of which only six started, viz.: Ferneliffe, Grenada, Neufchatel, Turfman, Oden and

Bye-and-Bye. At the start, from the beginning to the

chute. Grenada took the lead but soon fell back

LACROSSEE ON STATEN ISLAND.

GAMES BETWEEN THE CANADIANS AND THE BEOOK

THE CANADIANS VICTORIOUS.

LYN TEAM-A LARGE ASSEMBLAGE OF SPECTA-

TARS-BRULLIANT PLAY OF THE TWO CLUBS-

The large attendance at the return match

tween the Toronto and Brooklyn Jacrosse clubs on the

spoke well for the future of lacrosse in this country. There were more people present

than on any previous occasion, and they were of a class

which it is not an easy matter to bring out by any ordi

great that the space reserved for the players was

pary exhibition of athletic sport. The crowd was so

invaded, although no inconvenience was ex-perienced thereby. The dresses of the ladles in some cases displayed great taste, and were such as are

not unfrequently seen at prominent turf meetings. The seene on the ground was most brilliant, and as the

games were well contested the interest of the spectators was thoroughly aroused and the appliance and

of entansiasm. Play was continued until nearly 7

For yesterday's game the Toronto men made several

changes in their team. Hugh-s. Henderson and Donald-

m made way for men who, although fair players,

The change of ourse weakened t Toronto team, but it made the play more interesting

the spectators, as the Brooklyn men were not so tre-

mendously over-weighted. The Toronto men were as

fore the Brooklyn men put in their appearance. J. Massey acted as field captain for the Torontos and

W. Ritchie for the Brooklyns. The ampires were C. W. Miller, of New-York for the visiting team, and J. C. McGer, of the Toronto Rowing Club.

for the Brooklyn team. John Garvin, of Toronto, was

Brooklyn.

The men having taken their positions on the field,

play was called. The ball was faced at 5:20 by

Orr and Flatnery, and the manouvering resulted

paces, then passed it to Nelson, who, being close pressed, tossed it back to Orr. Both men

were running toward the Brooklyn goal, and were sur-

rounded by half a dozen of their opponents. Some very pretty dedging and checking took place

but the two Toronto men managed to keep the ball between them until they were within

throwing distance of the Brooklyn flags. Then Neison

nade a low drive, but there were too many on

flags, and things looked badly for the home team, when

Finnery secured the ball and made a long through bally directed throw, the ball falling in the

erowd. The crowd feit the relief and cheered Flannery loadly. The ball was faced by kitchie and Dwight, and was taken by the former.

He secured a chance for a long throw, and landed the

ball in the locality of the Toronto flags. Then

the excitement became intense, the spectators growding down the ropes in several places. A brisk fight in front of the strangers' strongh

cheered wildly, and the Brooklyn players tossed their

sticks high in the air as a signal of victory. The game

lasted just three minutes.

The second game was begun after only a minute's de-

lay. Everybody seemed eager for the contest, and it is

safe to say that few crowds of specialors were over

guard, and the ball was stopped. A

erimmage ensued almost in

favor of Orr. He ran with it a few

Cover point Defence field Defence field Defence field

Home field Home field Home field Home

Cover point Defence field Defence field

Defene field

players, and their positions in the field :

W. Bonnell
W. O. Ross
C. Davies
W. T. Arthurs
C. H. Neisen
C. P. Orr.
W. M. Fisher
F. Martin
Lyman Dwignt
R. H. Mirchell
C. Sherwood

F. Reipert...
W. D. Bulme.
J. Whitaker.
H. J. urreay...
F. S. Wheeler.
C. B. Raines...
Darimz
D. Rucaie...
Croshy...

S aten Island Cricket Ground, yesterday afterno

under a pull. Olen then went to

showed.

While giving my orders from the starboard side, near the pilot-house, on the hurricane deck—I remained here the greater part of the time, knowing that my officers would come here first to flud me for orders without loss of time, until Fleft to hunch the boat—no one was on the sturboard side forward of the paddle-wheel, during which time passengers came to me and asked assistance in patting on life-preservers, which I quickly gave, tying some around them. All of this time I had on my rough weather clothes, changed at Stratford, with nothing to be recognized by but my regulation cap with a gilt button on each side. The other officers were in a like coudition, several in their shirt sleeves answering my cell from their watch below in the quickest manner. This had doubtless led to the report that no officers were seen at the boats, or helping passingers, or heard giving orders. My officers and crew as far as I know and have heard, obeyed orders premptly and worked as quickly as possible under the circumstances to save our passengers from the most powerful elements, firs and water. Hadit not been for the fire I would have run the Narragenest on to Cornfield Shoals, where she would not have sunk below her main-deck.

MR. YOUNG SICK—THE ENGINEER'S TESTIMONY.

At the close of Captain Young's direct statement he SPORT-POOLS FOR MONDAY'S RAC'S. SARATOGA, N. Y., July 17 .- Shortly before oon to-day a constant stream of carriages and pele trians were to be seen wending their way along the road leading to the frack of the Sara-toga Racing Association, the occasion being the opening day of the race. By noon the grand stand was filled with ladies and gentlemen, and the betting quar-tors were crowded with carer investors. The field stand also had starge number of occupants, and if the attendance is any augury of the success of the meeting, it will be a most successful one. The first, second and fourth races were closely contested, and drew from the inter-

The programme began with an introductory scramble, for all ages, for a purse of \$300; distance, five furiones. It had eleven slarters-Colonel Sprague, Anna Augusta, At the close of Captain Young's direct statement i was closely questioned by the Inspectors, and at the Knight Templar, Wayfarer, Brambaletta, Dan Sparling, end of the morning session his examination had not been Inspiration, Beatitude, Observanda, Mayflower and Mary R. It was not before ten attempts were made that concluded. At the opening of the afterboon session was reported that he had been attacked with fever and a start could be effected, and then it was a straggling one. ague, to which he is subject, and would be unable to appear. His examination will be concluded Monday. Brambaletta took the lead and showed the way out of the chute, where a cloud of dust hid them from view The second witness was George Finckle, who was th for a few seconds. When they emerged therefrom Brambaletta still led, followed by Knight Templar and acting chief engineer of the Narragansett at the time of the collision. He made a long and rambling statement, Dan Sparling. At the turn into the homestretch all with many repetitions. The chief points of his test began whipping, and it was anybody's race. Reaching the upper end of the grand stand, Knight Templar and Brambaletta were racing head and head, with Beati-

with many repetitions. The chief points of his testimony were as follows:

The regular chief-engineer of the Narragansett was absent in Harticord attending the United States Court as a witness. The engineer employed in his stead in dethe trip to New-York, June 10, and was taken sick before reaching there, and so disabled as to be incapacitated for duty. He sent word to Finckle to this effect but a few minutes before the steamer left on her fatal trip, and Finckle told the captain. There was not time to secure the services of a new engineer, and so it was determined that Finckle should act as chief, although be had no right to do so as he held a license only as an assistant. About two or three minutes before the collision Finckle heard the Narragansett alter her for whistic to two whistles, and is positive that two whistles were blown twice, and perhaps oftener. Following these whistles he received the signal to stop. In from filteen to twenty-five seconds after the signal to stop came the signal to work her ahead, and then, almost instantaneously, the signal to hook ber on and go almend strong. After the signal to hook ber on and go almend strong. After the signal to hook ber on and go almend strong. After the signal to hook ber on and go almend strong. After the signal to book ber on and go almend strong. After the signal to pack was sounded there were three whistles, and then the coilision quickly followed.

Shortly after the collision he discovered fire on the port side of the port steam chimney. He took down the howe, got on a afterm and put out the blozes. As he was preparing to take the hose below the grating to put out the fire in the fire-room, he saw the flames conting up on the sarboard side of the starboard steam chimney, and he and his assistants were compelled to leave their posts. All hands in the engine and fire-room made their escape to the hurricane deck, except Gilbert Cheesbrough, who went out by the starboard door into the gangway and was not seen alive afterwards.

He assisted in getting tw

the bravest woman living. She has held this beat to the wrie's and has saved us all," which her burned hands

CAPTAIN NYES TESTIMONY.

George F. Nye teerfied that he was captain of the Stoningson at the time of the collision, having taken charge of her in April. Prior to that he had been cap-

charge of her in April. Prior to that he had been capfain of the Narragansett.

"We left Stonington," the witness continued, "at
9:35 p.m., in a very dense for; went along about as
usual, blowing our wobsiles about twice a uninder,
heard the beil on Cornfied Lightship, and next heard, in
about test minutes after leaving the hightship, a best
blowing one whistle; supposed it to be the
City of Boston. When she went by, we could see the
gilumer of a light. After leaving Cornfield, we changed
our course to west by south and made for Stratford,
Next heard another whistle from a boat we supposed
was the Narragansett. We heard her on our port bow
blowing one fog whistle and we were blowing the same.
We altered our course to west and ran along on that a
short time; heard the sound of the whistle coming
nearer, and then altered our course to narriwest, saying to the man at the wheet that we would do this to

we altered our course to west and ran along on that a short time; heard the sound of the whistle counting nearer, and then altered our course to northwest, saying to the main at the wheel that we would do this to give them plenty of room.

We ran northwest about two or three minutes, when of a sudden we heard two whistles from the other bout. We stopped, and blew three whistles: saw the green light of the Narragansett, and her head light. Evidently she was crossing our bow. Our wheel was put hard port as soon as we heard the two whistles. We were so man together she didn't have time to feel her reider. We struck the Narragansett att of the forward gangway. Orders were then given to call all hands, and some of the boats were towered to rescue passengers from the Narragansett. The pumps were set going immediately. We did not think it best to lower all the boats, as we might need them ourselves. I expected at one time to have to be ich the boat at the nearest lind, and some of the massengers enamored for me to do it. We probably drifted one-outhin of a mile apart. I did not think it safe to go marer the Narragansett on account of the fire.

The City of New-York came allowable of as and some of the fire.

ount of the fire. The City of New-York came alongside of us, and som Without flushing the examination of this wilness, an adjournment was taken until Monday at 10 a. m.

RELIEF FROM THE HEAT.

TEMPERATURE AS HIGH AS ON FRIDAY BUT LESS DISCOMFORT-CASES OF PROSTRATION.

The temperature yesterday was a matter of con gratulation. Although the mercury was as high as on Friday, there was a marked difference in the atmosphere. Instead of the lowering clouds and air of Friday there was a clear sky and a cool breeze. It has been a fortunate feature of the present month so far that there has not been a long succession of hot days. The power been a long succession of hot days. The power to endure heat decreases with each day of a heated term. The thermometer at 9 a.m. vesterday indicated a temperature of 74°. There was not much curiosity to see how high the mercury had risen; those who did make the examination were surprised to find it had reached so high a noint. At 12 o'clock the thermometer at Hudnat's indicated 80°; at 3:30 p. m. 87°, the highest reading for the day. By 6 p. m. the mercury had fallen 6° to 81°. During the next three hours it fell 7° lower. It was at 6 and 9 p. in several degrees cooler than at those hours on Finday. and 9 p. m. several degrees cooler than at those hours on Friday.

Throughout the county the weather was reported

Throughout the county the weather was reported to be clear and tair. At most points the temperature was a few degrees higher than on the previous day, but there was a fresh breeze that more than compensated for the increase. The highest temperature reported was at Vickshurg. Miss., and at Shreveport, La. where it was 80°. At Eastport, Me., and Duluth, Minn., it was respectively 55° and 53°. Following are the maximum readings in the principal cities, reported at the Signal Service Bureau; Albany, 79°; Alpena, 70°; Baltimore, 80°; Boston, 82°-an increase of 13°; Cairo, Ill. 82°-an increase of 10°; Cheyenne, 71°; Chicago, 74°; Chicainnati, 82°; Cleveland, 71°-a decline of 7°; Detroit, 75°; Indianapolis, 79°; Keokuk, 82°; New Orleans, 87°; Philadelphia, 85°; and Pittsburgh, 77°. There was no rain reported from any signal station.

signal station.
The following cases of heat prostration were reported yesterday: DINNEA, ANNA, age forty-seven, died at No. 277 East

ERRENSTRASSER, BARTHOLOMEW, age eighty years, died at No. 138 Carystie st.

KNAPP, BaxJaMin R. a honcless man, was found suffering from the heat at No. 115 Nassausa, yesterday evening. He was sent to the Chambers Street

Hospital. McCullough, Bridger, age twenty-two, died at the ELIZABETH, age four months, died at No. 13

APPOINTMENTS TO BE MADE.

General C. T. Christensen, recently elected to the command of the 5th Brigade (Brooklyn) will, as soon as commissioned, make the following appointments on his staff: Lieutenant-Colonel Henry D. Stanwood (late Adjutant 13th Regiment), Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff; Major Ph. Ferd. Kobbe (veteran member K Co., 7th Regiment) Inspector; Major William C. 7th Regiment Inspector; Major William C. N. Y.), Judge Advocate; Major James Watt (late Assistant Surgeon 13th Regiment) Surgeon; Captain F. R. Johnson (son of Colonel Robert L. Johnson, of Albany), Ordnance Officer; Captain Edwin R. Trussell (late Quartermaster 13th Regiment), Quartermaster; Captain Gustave A. Jahn. (late Commissary of Subsistence; Captain M. Fred Christenson (late of A Company, 23d Regiment), Aide-de-Camp; First Lieutenant Howard Ackerman (late Second-Lieutenant E Company, 13th Regiment), Aide-de-Camp; First Lieutenant Howard Ackerman (late Second-Lieutenant E Company, 13th Regiment), Aide-de-Camp, The positions of Inspector of Kifie Practice and Engineer have not yet been filled. he command of the 5th Brigade (Brooklyn) will,

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING. Lightning struck the barns, stocked grainary and other outhouses, owned by J. Richards, near Newton, N. J., on Friday evening. The buildings were destroyed with their contents. The loss exceeds

\$7,000; insurance, \$2,500.

A barn on the farm of John A. Bassett, at Empireville, A barn on the mirm of John A. Basect, at Empire's atthree miles weat of Katonah, Westelester County, N. Y., three miles weat of Katonah, Westelester County, N. Y., was struck by high ming and burned on Thursday evening. Mr. Basect and his grandson, who were the lieuward at the time, were severely smaken by the shock. There was no managed as the desire of property.

minutes.

The foorth game was begun after four minutes' rest. The Brooklyn men knew that if they lost this game the match would be decided, and they fought at every turn with determination. The face restited in no advantage to either size. After a scrimmage Martin got the ball, passed it to Dwight, who caught it beautifully, and played on the flags. The shot was well directed, but Peipert, the Brooklyn goal saved his side from deteat. Flannery then got it on his side and ran up the field with it, making some beautiful dodarns. Our attempted a body check and failed, and Flannery made a long throw for the Toronto flags. Ross caught the ball on the fly returned it to Martin was passed it to Orr, who made a shot at the goal. Bulwer stouged it and then the ball touched the ground for the first time since Flannery took it from in front of the Brooklyn goal. It was an exhibition of perfect herosse playing. A moment later Nelson attempted a drop shot, but it was unsuccessful. Jowmean put in some pretty play for Brooklyn, and then for the first time in the rame the ball touched ground near the Toronto goal. Bounell came to the rescue, and the next moment has war was on the Brooklyn ground. The ball was then worked up toward the Toronto goal by short throws, when Farnery got it and made a beautiful drop shot, when should have been successful, but Waesier missed the opportunity, and did not knock it through. It was carried down the fleid where Arthurs secured the ball and threw it to Martin, who

opportunity, and did not knock it through. It was carried down the fleid, where Arthurs secured it and threw for the flars. Respert saved the game once more, but only for a moment. Our secured the ball and threw it to Martin, who passed it between the flars, whiming the third game and the match for the Canadians. The tree of the game was 26 minutes. Play was foothured for two hours, the spectators still remaining. Both were hothy contested but were won by the Canadians.

When play had consed the members of both teams assembled in the centre of the field, Mr. Hughes, president of the Toronto Club, on behalf of the visitors, president of the toron of the field, Mr. Hughes, president of the stock bore the following inscription: "E. W. Wiman, Esq., from his grateful guests, members of the stock bore the following inscription: "E. W. Wiman, Esq., from his grateful guests, members of the Toronto La Crusse Club, as a memento of their visit to Staten Island, July, 1880." The sames of the visitors were inscribed on the plate. On the handle of the stick was the creat of the ciub, in silver, and on a plate on the bow was the word "Chirus," the call of the club, which is esquimaux, signifying "friendly." The Toronto players will leave New-York for Buston this afternoon, and will play in that city to-morrow.

chute. Grenada took the lead but soon fell back under a puil. Oden then went to the front and set the pace, which was slow in the back stretch and still slower coming down the home stretch for the first time. Fassing the groud stand Oden was clear of the field, Grenada, Byc-and-Byc, Neurenael and Fornciff in almost a straight lime, with Turiman several lengths behind. Running around the back stretch, the pace quickened and before reaching the three-quarters pole Neufchatel tired. In the lower turn, Grenada worked in front serions in the homestretch attended by Odan and Turiman, but they, although catelling the Wing, could not reach her, and she won easily by two lengths; oden second; and Turiman blied. Time, 2:13.

A awcerstake for all ares, 550, p. p., with \$700 added, Dr. second to receive \$250 and the third \$100 Gat of the stakes, distance, 14 miles, had fourteen beginning to the continuations, of which only three came to the post—Luke Blackburn, Checkmate and Voltarno, It was a very one-sided race. Luke Blackburn leading all the way. Checkmate and Voltarno, It was a very one-sided race. Luke Blackburn leading all the way. Checkmate made several ineffectual attempts to reach him, but each time he ran away from Checkmate, and lauded an easy winner by eight lengths before Checkmate, who was fitteen lengths before Volturao. Time, 2:1134.

A salling race for a purse of \$300, distance I mile, concluded the first day's pogramme. Charlie Gorham, Eunice. Terror, Dan K. Andax and Boswell started on a false start. They went to the three-quarter pole before the lockeys discovered their mistake. When a start was effected, Charley Gorham, Eunice between Dan K., Andax and Gorham, but Dan K. took the lead. An exciting finish then took blace between Dan K., Andax and Gorham, but Dan K. held his lead and won by a neck before Andax, second, and Charle Ross, 124 hs., \$50; Boswell, 99 hs., \$50; Charle Ross, 124 hs., \$21; Chera Taw, 124 hs., \$20; Ling Taw, 124 hs., \$20; Ling Taw, 124 hs., \$20; Ling Hamps and the pounds, and Fank ATHLETES BEATING THE RECORDS.

The chief attraction of the meeting was the attempt by W. H. Purdy to beat the amsteur record in a oneteur record for a half-mile run. F. T. Ethorough, of London, England, on October 7, 1876, ran half a mile in 1 min. 5712 sec., and no amateur has ever beaten secame exhausted while on the taird lap, and required 6 min 53 g sec to walk the mile. Myers, however, succeeded in his undertaking. He started off like a deer at the signal, and maintained the same rate of speed throughout. Amid great enthusiasm by the spectators ic came in ahead of time, and heat the record by run-

ning the distance in 1 min. 56 ls acc.

The next event on the programme was a 220-yards run in four trial heats. In this there were twenty-one entries. The first heat was won by W. H. Handy, W. A. C., in 2514 see. The second heat was declared dead between S. D. Lee, P. A. C., and H. J. Barringer, P. A. C.; time, 261s sec. The third heat was won by W. G. C; time, 254s sec. The fourth heat was also declared dead between A. C. Cooper, N. Y. A. C., and B. F. Richardson, S. A. A. C; time, 25 sec. W. H. Handy, S. D. Lee, H. J. Barringer, W. G. Hegman, A. C. Cooper and B. F. Richardson eutred for the dua heat. W. H. Handy earner in first; time, 25 sec. E. F. Richardson was second, but was disqualified, and M. J. Reringer, was riven second blace.

beering when the play was particularly good partock

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., July 17 .- The anthe winning Cornell oarsmen enthusiastically declared that they should next year cross the ocean and compete with the English University erews. In view of defeat suffered by Columb a vesterday, that erew candefeat suffered by Commb a vesterdar, that crew cannot go abraid as the best American College four.
Capitali Goolwin sand after the rice that the NewYork mea were perfectly well when they started, and
that the only explanation for their decest was in the
fact that they were outrowed. The Cornell crew will
remain bere until Monday. To night a ricepion by the
cutzens will be tendered them [1,11] tyge Hotel.

RIFLE SHOOTING IN NEW-JERSEY. ELIZABETH, N. J., July 17 .- In the Trophy autch at Brinton Range to-day, the following scores

47; L. S. Marsh and C. E. Taunton, 45 each; O. Adelbeer and L. W. Todd, 44 each; B. H. Richardson, 43; G. E. P. Howard, 42. The champion military match, at 200 and 500 yards, was won by J. R. Denman, who made a score of 44.

200 vards, the following were the best scores: H. Booser the winner, 43; W. H. Shuster, 43; Wallace P. octor and L. Thomas, 42 each; Dorrance, 41; A. J. Parker, 39; Dr. Lewis, 39.

A SUPPOSED CASE OF CHILD STEALING.

quarters, yesterday, warning the police in all precinets to look for Robert Wood, age three years, who had according to his mother's report been stolen by a strange woman. The boy's father is a stolen by a strange woman. The boy's father is a printer, who recently moved from Elizabeth, N. J., to this city, and finding work in a Beekmarst, printing office, took his family to live at No. 272. West Twenty-fifth-st. Robert is his only child, and is a bright boy with yellow curls and large dark eyes. Yesterday morning he went with his father to a grocery store, and was loft, when Mr. Wood went to work, playing in the street with some other have not far from his home. The mather went to work, playing in the street with some other saw him once or twice there, but at 10:30 o clock, when she went to call him into the house, he was gone. The mother ran toward Eighth-ave, and just as she reached the corner saw a middle-aged woman, who led a child that looked like her boy, stepping on a street car. Mrs. Wood a middle-aged woman, who led a child that looked like her boy, stepping on a street car. Mrs. Wood shouted and ran after the car, but the conductor did not look back and did not see her. The car was quickly out of sight, and the frantic mother ran to the nearest poice station and told her story there. As she is somewhat near-sighted, and at the time was much excited, she could not be absolutely certain that the child was really her own. The woman she did not know. She describes her boy as dressed in a brown linen suit, white straw hat, and shippers. He gives his name as "Bobbie."

FRAUDULENT COLORING OF SUGAR.

Washington, July 17 .- Acting-Secretary of he Treasury French says, in regard to the report of the that it shows that the frandulent coloration of sugar as been long practised and has been long known to the authorities of the principal countries of Europe, especially Prance, England and Belgium. It is acknowledged by sugar makers both in the West Indies and Demarara. and can be proved in any court of justice. The report will be soon made public, and it is believed that honest importers will be fully satisfied with what the Department is doing for their protection against dishonest

"Importers who mean to profit by these frauds," Mr. "Importers who mean to prout by these frauds," Mr. French says, "give false impressions as to the course of the Department. They say we have set up a new standard in the use of the polariscope tustead of the Dutch standard of color, and they arge importers to test in the courts the right of the Department to use the polariscope in the classification of sugar. In fact, we do not classify sugar by the polariscope, but we do use the polariscope to detect fraudalent coloration and to flud the true cater by which to classify it."

Much delay and expense in the customs examinations of goods from foreign countries would be avoided if the vessels bringing them and returning avoided if the vessels bringing them and returning them could go directly to the Exhibition grounds. Indeed, the Exhibition buildings might be made bonded warehouses, and thus any examination of the goods rendered annecessary except in cases of removal beyond the limits of the Exhibition. Moreover, a waterfront and landing upon the East or North River would be a great accommodation to visitors who might come in steamboats from many parts of New-York, New-Jersey and New-England, To these persons, who would spend but a day at the Exhibition, it would undoubtedly be a relief to escape the delay, cost and inconvenience of pussing through the city. New-York, July 13, 1880.

THE TERRIBLE FAMINE IN PERSIA.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The American mission station at Oroo mish is the centre of distribution of the contribu which are sent through the Presbyterian Board of For-iga Missions, No. 23 Centro-st., New York City. The reports which continue to come from that section of Persta are heartrending indeed, and the Government is doing nothing to alleviate the misery of the people The graphic and painful pictures drawn by your correspondent of starvation in Ireland are not so appailing as the scenes daily witnessed in and around Oroomiah. Dying men, little children thrown into the streets to die, corpses half-eaten by dogs, are common sights. In one village three women were taken in the act of eating a

Mr. J. H. Shedd, the American missionary, who is dispensing such charity as is forwarded from here, writes: "Where our relief committee is at work few deaths nave occurred "; but he expresses the fear that " unless the relief is increased, many persons thus far preserved will drop off." He says: "The methods of relief are (1) grants to village and

district committees of native Christians; (2) giving work on our ground to 100 men and boys; (3) alms to work on our ground to 100 men and boys; (3) sims to near 100 starving persons daily at our gates; (4) special rations or help to families by the ladies of the mission; (5) soup house in city; (6) helping men off to work in Russia; (7) seed grain. Our funds barely suffice for these methods, which reach the Christians in this district quite generally, but do little for Moslems. If our funds should increase we would help Moslems by employing more lasorers and helping families near us. But we can adopt no general relief for Moslems. A fulture of funds would be apouling—our pust help would be in vam, and thousands of Caristians would die. Help us until the harvest—two months and a half bence."

One is the more inclined to give to these poor people from the fact that they show such a spirit of self-sacrificing devotion to one another, those who are themseives in poverty denying themselves to save those in more butter want. Take is true, I believe, of the Caritians, but in the towns the Moslem charity has failed, and the Khans and wealthy show hith merce. Funds received for this cause are weekly transmitted by cable, in order that there may be no delay in affording relief.

Bloomfield, N. J., Jaiy's, 1880.

ABOUT LIFE PRESERVERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: A few days ago I was induced to go one of our most popular excursion boats down the bay, and in view of the recent terrible disasters, feeling little nervous, I thought I would look around and see what would be the chances of escape in case of another accident. Standing on the middle deck and looking up I saw many hundreds of so-called "life-preservers " the most perfect arrangement under the deck above, but so high that no man standing on the deck could reach them: by getting upon a settee a very tall man might do so, and if not excited could obtain one with little trouble. Having an umbrella in my hand, I found that I could push up one end of these useful things and make the other end fall down within reach; but without a the other end fall down within reach; but without a cane or some other stick these so-called preservers were ns far beyond my reach as were the grapes in the fable. Now there are at times, I am fold, nearly 3,000 people on this boat, of average inte Brence, and among them very few who would be able to make these inference avers available in case of sudden panic, even if they were so fortunate as to obtain one. The steamer of which I am speaking may be as well provided with life-saving apparatus as other steamers, but there are some things needed—(1) Some means by which life-preservers can be obtained prompty when wanted. (2.) Let there be a "during" or a living man wenting one of the life-preservers on each excursion boat, to show how they are used.

New York, July 10, 1880.

A REMEDY FOR SUMMER SICKNESS.

SIR: The announcement of the fearful mortality among children in New-York, and the universal sickness incident to the season, prompt me to ask you to publish prominently where it may meet every over simple and efficacious remedy, if taken in time, for all these diseases. At the first appearance of disturbance of the system, by diarrhea, nausea, cramps, etc., not only in children but also in adults, procure some blearbonate of soda, or baking soda, (not baking powder). For a child put a quarter of a teaspoonful of the soda in a tumbler containing a piece of ice, and fill the tum-bler with water. Pouring the water on the soda will generally make it strong enough, but will not dissolve it all. Have the patient drink freely after every stack of voniting or discharge from the bowels, filling up the glass with more water, and keeping ice in it constantly. vomitting or discharge from the nowes, along up togginss with more water, and freeing ice in it constantly.

Adults should take half a leaspoorful or more in the
same way, drawing freely of it. It will not cheek the
vomitings or diarrams at once, which are oftentimes incronsed when the pain has been caused by unripe fruit
or by overloading the stomach. One, however, will thus
get rid of the exetting cause of the trouble.

By this means I have been caused of an attack of cholcra morbuts when the disease had cotten to the stage of

ra morbus when the disease has core anothers and cramps, and by its use my nephew was estored from an attack of choicea. A few drops only of mononia were added when he became blue.

Washington, July 10, 1880. Respectfully, w. A PROTEST AGAINST DR. TANNER'S FAST.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The sensibilities of the community are

roused whenever a case of destitution is brought to light, and prompt relief is at hand for anyone deprived of food even for a few hours; but now we see right in our midst an insane or disconest man either placing his life in unwarrantable j opardy, or else deceiving a credulous people in a processed attempt to live for forty days without food. Whether we take the view of insanity or dishouesty (and I believe that every intellihibition is, lawy judgment, immoral and heart-sicken-log. I am of the opinion that no good whatever can accrue to science from such an experiment, even when carefully and conscientiously performed; what good, then, can we expect to spring from such a questionable supervision as the papers report is exercised over this case f New-York, July 12, 1880.

AN INDIGNANT READING STOCKHOLDER.

to the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Won't you have the kindness to pub ish the names of the directors of the Reading Railroad empany, in order that the world may know the names of those high-headed, hoary-headed and eminent ettizens of Philadelphia, some of whom, living in elegant brown-stone houses, or palattal residences which are surrounded by beautiful gardens, are accessories to the erime of robbing the public of nearly \$100,000,000, or erime of robbing the public of hearly \$100,000,000, or possibly more; who through a long series of years, if recent reports be true, have been duping and defranding an unsuspecting public; and who by their nefarious practices have carried ruin and misery into hundreds, if not thousands of families.

Mr. Gowen was once told by The London Times that were he an Englishman he would soon be behind the bars of Newtate. Is there to way by which these ciegant swindlers can be reached by the law! Yours, Newport, R. L. July 13, 1880. "SUFFERER."

FAIR PLAY FOR THE INDIANS. to the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I read your editorial, "A Strange Story," of to-day's issue with pleasure. Granting that the Indians are what those who make fortunes out of their deviltry depict them, it is nevertheless not only just but was for all citizens of a free country to sustain them when they appeal to the laws of the land. To close the doors of justice to the "devil" might shut out the Let the people second your call for " fair play " with

Let the people second your call for "fair play" with such energy that the authorities at Washington may no doubt of the fact that those who desire it for the Indians are lacking heither in numbers nor earnest-uses of purpose. Respectfully, W. R. CATIELLE, Nete-Igrk, July 9, 1880.

ENCOURAGING AMERICAN COMPOSERS. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sm . Your correspondent "American," in

to-day's TRIBUNE, is the hearer of good news to Amerian composers who would like to write dignified, re erent and scholarly music for the Church, and find pe cuntary profit in it. Speaking of Mr. Rockwood's offer of a prize or \$70 and one of \$30 for at authem of the of a prize or \$70 and one of \$10 for an authem of the above-mentioned character, he says: "Any publisher will willingly pay much more liberally for the same work." Let us know where we are, "etc., etc. Where "we" are we know there are all the do not know and would very much like to know is, where are those generous publishers! Will your correspondent kindly "let es know" by anning some of them! Will he also grafify our curosity by teiling as (if it be not asking too much) how he found them out! New York, July 4, 1880. J. H. CORNELL.

MANNED BY THE SAME OLD CREW. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: A paragraph which recently appeared in the columns of The Enquirer and Sun, published here, is pecultarly significant, in that it reveals the animus of the great bulk of the Southern people. The newspaper claims, and in this it is undoubtedly correct, that it truly represents the sentiment and spirit of the Democratic party in the South. The gist of the whole matter is that the party here in the South has learned nothing, has forgotten nothing; and much less has it torgiven the Republican party and the crime of having put down the sacred and holy right of secession. The same sentiment that gave birth to seces-sion, and which stree the war has found vent in continual resistance to Federal authority and in countless ual resistance to Federal authority and in countless crimes and assassinations, is still rife as of old; and although from pradectial considerations is repressed for the time being, yet the sweeping demanciation of Governor Coquitit, referred to in the paragraph, demonstrates it it no such thing as toleration can reasonably be expect. I in the future, smould these involent and unrepentant men get poss-siston and control of the Government through the trumph of the Democrate party. Men of the North, the highest consideration of public good requires you to sink out of sight this old printless Confederate craft called Democracy. No matter who is captain of the moties and dangerous crew, your duty is to ean steely demoiss this old craft and sink it to the bottomics pit of publical perdifien.

Columbus, Ga., July 12, 1880.

GARFIELD AND HANCOCK CONTRASTED. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The Republican party gives us a succossful soldier and statesman as its nomince for the Presidency; the Demo cotic party is led by a mere military man. The one presents for our suffrages the sett-made man, Garfield, gallant in war and grand in peace; the other sets forth the "superb" Hancock, dis-tinguished only for his physical courage on the field of battle. The contrast is altogether in Garfield's favor, He is a thinker. The pen of Garfield has done and will do more effectual work for the rights of humanity than the sword of Hancock. General Garfield, too, is a representative American. Having nothing else with which to conative American. Having nothing eise with which to conduct a campaign against this excellent man, the Democratic newspapers have descended into the depths of viruperation. But their shanders are not believed by anyone, and General Garifield is gaining ground daily. He has a grand record, and to canvassine West Virguia I find many Democrats who declare that they will supert nim in preference to Hancoca. I have not yet found in this state a single Republican was will favor Hancock as serious Garifield. Very Respectfully, L. Petroteum, W. Va., July 13, 1880.

TWO ILLS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The crude verse below is one of my first efforts; as to its acceptance I trust more in your generous disposition than its merit. Hoping that the little needed room will be found in your publication of Sunday next, I remain yours respectfully,

Any corporeal 14
In mortal frame immured.
May by diat of numas skill,
Eventually be cured.
But for a bleeding heart,
Torn by violent grief,
The cure's unknown to art;
Death is the one relief. Elizabeth, July 16, 1880.

RECRUITING THE ARMY OF CRIMINALS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Knowing that your columns are daily read by thousands of our most influential citizens, I take the liberty of requesting you to exert your influence to the end that the pernicious business of selling pools on the various races and sporting events may be broken up other occupation. Many of the young men who lose money in these places are working for small salaries and cannot stand the losses. They are driven to dishon-esty to recover the moner thus wasted, in many cases, and the pool-seller, who has been the primary cases of their ruin, still holds forth his tempting bat to recruit the army of criminals. I am sir, respectfully yours, New-York, July 4, 1880. WILLIAM S. Dougan.

WILL THE FRENCH REPUBLIC LAST?

Juliette Lamber (Madame Adam) in Seribner. The Republic became, therefore, in the minds of The Republic became, therefore, in the minds of there are a transfer of the Democracy, the one logical and necessary Government, and, according to the judgment of Monsieur Thiers, gathered from his own line by Edmond Adam, a few years before the end of the Empire: "The Republic would rise from out the first national calamity, and henceforth be indestructible."

The calamities came and the Republic rose from them. The mindskes of a Democracy, warned by

them. The mistakes of a Democrace, warped by the Revolution of 1848, excited by the Empire, mad-dened by public mistoriums (surged to profit by our enemies of all kinds—both external and internall would certainly for a third time have over thrown the Republic, if the divisions of the monarchical parties had not contributed to increase the number of the partisans of the Republican gov-

"France." wrote Monsieur Jules Grévy, at the time of the attempts toward a Legitimist restoration, "will only find its safety in the organization of the Democracy."

"The coming of the new social stratas," said Monsieur Gambetta, "by creating a middle power between the directing classes and the people, paralits France to advance with equilibrium."

It is thus that both tradition and development permit the Gallo-Latin and French mind to be summed up in one word: Democracy. This French Democracy is in possession of all its rights through universal solirage. Thus two attempts of the Empire, ending in two National catastropines, bave

universal suitrage. Thus two attempts of the Empire, ending in two National catastrophies, have convinced the Democracy of the need of a Republican form of government.

It is true that the wheels of the Republic still grind harshly sometimes; the dissensions of the Republican groups among themselves, the ignorance of the greater part of the nation, or a false political education—a fault due to Socialism on one side, to Imperialism on the other—give to certain political manifestations, to certain speeches, to certain opinions in calculated in iournalism, a superficial importance proclaimed in iournalism, a superficial importance proclaimed in iournalism, a superficial importance of the contract of the contract

ons proclaimed in journalism, a superficial importance, and foreigners living in a capital where every-thing is exaggerated, where everything resounds, where everything roverheates, believe that France is still disturbed, and that the Republic is not cur-Since I am addressing the great American nation.

since I am addressing the great American littlem, that is so Republican, so devoted to its government, so careful of order, of Democracy and of liberty, I will end with a contradictory comparison between it and France, and I hope to convince my readers of the mutility of the fears which our friends express concerning our political future.

When America established the Republican giveness the way able to endow it with mulmitted.

When America established the Republican government she was able to endow it with unlimited liberty. If the exact formula of the liberty of citizens is this: "the liberty of each individual is limited by the liberty of others." in America during many years, on account of the immensity of its widespread surface, her citizens did not easily encounter this limit, and the words unlimited liberty were well chosen for the carliest institutions of the American Republic.

However, in proportion to the agglomeration of the population, when the great centres were over-

However, in proportion to the aggreeneration of the population, when the great centres were overflowing with inhabitants, did not the limit created by the liberty of others become narrower, thus diminishing the sum of each one's liberty.

Instead of seeking reform in the conquest of a larger amount of liberty for the individual, the American democracy sought it in the larger amount of profestion.

ould cite a great many facts to prive that the

I could cite a great many facts to prove that the difficulty in reform comes from the condition of surroundings, from interests, and that when it is a question of liberty, it is necessary to take into consideration the limits existing between citizens.

What was more disturbed than the small Italian Republics shut up in cities?

We are advancing in France toward liberty smid a great number of impediments, because, at the smallest reform, obstacles arise between individuals who are closely united, and between interests that are entangled. The new rights overthrow too many old ones; and the apparent disorder, the groping, the drawing back, the hesitation, the resistance come, so to speak, from our agglenoration.

resistance come, so to speak, from our aggiomeration.

I claim, therefore, for my party, and for the establishment of the French Republic, the work of time. The history of the two Presidential terms of Washington, and the correspondence of the admirable founder of the American Republic, furnish me an example of the puritity of weakness, of the countries, of the competitions of individuals which must be overcome to establish a free government.

I have said of the Republic, which the insurrection of the Commune might have overthrown, that it triumphed over its enemies on account of their divisions. The triumph of the Republican party is a definite one for the same reason.

The Republican parliamentary groups in the Senate and in the Chamber of Deputies in Paris, accustomed to struggle against the Finjire, against the 24th of May, against the 16th of May, though committing faults unceasingly, have all the qualities of the governmental party. The danger would be grave, if, for the same reasons, the conservative parties, and, above all, the Imperial party, which is the most numerous, had not more governmental qualities than qualities of opposition.

NARRAGANSETT INQUIRY.

STORY OF THE DISASTER RETOLD. CAPTAIN YOUNG'S STATEMENT-DEFENDING HIS OFFICERS-THE CHIEF ENGINEER'S STORY-

CAPTAIN NYE'S EVIDENCE. official investigation into the lision between the steamers Narragansett and begun by the United Stonington was States Steamboat Inspectors at Providence yesterday. Captain Young, of the Narsubmitted a written statement ragansett, the circumstances attending the disaster to his vessel, and the efforts of the crew the lives of the passengers. The chief engineer admitted that he had no certificate to save to serve as such. Captain Nye, of the Stonington, gave his account of the collision.

THE EVIDENCE.

CAPTAIN YOUNG'S FIRST PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF THE DISASTER-CONFUSED SIGNALS WHICH BOTH-ERED CAPTAIN NYE.

New-London, Conn., July 17 .- The incestication of the Narragansett disaster began in this city to-day before Local Inspectors Beckwith and Hovey. The Hon. T. M. Waller stated at the opening of the proceedings that he appeared as counsel for the Stemington Steambost Company, but he was informed by the Inspectors that no counsel would be allowed to take part in the investigation or to examine witnesses,

The first witness examined was William Smith Young, of Jersey City, who stated that he had been a master and pilot for twenty years, and at the time of the colision between the Stonington and Narragausett was master of the latter, and held a license as such. He had seen on the line from Providence to Boston for twenty two years, and on the Stonington line during the pas three Summer segsons. The trip on which the collision occurred was the first and only trip on which he had commanded the Narragansett. He was the only pilot on board the steamer at the time of the collision.

Being asked to state the circumstances attending the collision. Captain Young asked permission to read a statement, giving as his reason therefor that he could in that way be briefer and more accurate. After consultation, the inspectors determined to admit the written statement, which was as follows :

CAPTAIN YOUNG'S STATEMENT. I took charge of the steamer Narragausett on Thursday, June 10, 1880, by order of Captain Babcock, through Captain Waldon; he having to attend United States Court at Hartford, Conn. I left Stonington on Thursday evening at the usual time. Nothing occured

processes to New-York.

The steamer Narragansett left New-York on June 11, 1880, at 5:06 p. m., with passengers and freight, bound for Stemington, Conn. It was stormy weather, with light wines from the south. Nothing numeral habout of Stratford Shoal Laght. I then went into the pilot-house at 9 p. m., and said to the pilot, Sir. Thompson, that we should have some for before we got mito Steminston, as the mist was very heavy, and streaks of for were blowing across our bow. I then left the pilot-house to got omy room to change my clothing, by putting on something thick for protection against the forzy might. The room door led from the inside of the pilot-house which took, as near as I can judge, five minutes. When returning to the pilot-house I asked Mr. Thompson if he had passed it at 9:02 p. m. I sensuited with him what courses we should steer. He said E. Receighths N. to Falkner's, and then East three-quarters North would take us to Cornfield. I agreed with him perfectly, knowing just how the soul ran, as I had been pilot of ner since the Spring changes. The first thing we saw and heard was a steamer on the port bow about three points, which we called the Tille, or New-London, which was identify one long blast of her steam winste. We began to allow our warning blast from this time at regular littervals, not exceeding a minute. After passing what we called the Tillie, we signifed a flash light on the atarboard bow 3 to 4 points, and gave two short blasts of our steam winste, which he an-sweed with it we short blasts of our steam winste, which he an-sweed with it we short blasts of our steam winste, which he an-sweed with it we short blasts of our steam winste, which he an-sweed with it we short blasts of our steam winste, which he an-sweed with it we short blasts of our steam winste, which he an-sweed with it we short blasts of our steam winste, which he an-sweed with it we short blasts of our steam winste, which he an-sweed with it we short blasts of our steam winste, which he an-sweed with it we short blasts on the passage to New-York.

ORDERS AFTER THE COLLISION. From the time of sighting to the time of the collision two or three muutes clapsed. At the time of the colhsion I opened the rail to see what the damage was and turned and said to the pilot, "Let ber go ahead wide open "-knowing she was pointed for the west end of the shoals-and in the same breath I said, "Call the mates," and Officer Field came to ask what he should do. I said, "Clear away and lower the boats and life rafts as last as possible."

The first officer, Mawry, the meantime was examining

The first officer, Mowry, the meantune was standard to extent of the damage. The next officer who came to see was Purser Klernan; I ordered him to call everyody, and put on them life preservers. At that time inst Officer Mowry came to me, and said, "Captain, see is making water very fast." I said, "Call all lands, not get the boots and life-rafts over as quickly as possenting the boots and life-rafts over as quickly as possenting.

bie."
During this time Mr. Thempson was in the pilot-house doing his duty there as long as he had steam to work will. About cirkt or ten minutes after the collision a binze was reported coming up from the port side of the smoke-stack; I said time bow watch to try and put if out. I turned and saw it was of no use to battle with the fire. I then ordered the bow-watch to assist at lowering the forward port boat as quickly as possible, which was done successfully and filled with passioners. One boat, pumper six, which I was told by the sengers. One boat, number six, which I was told by second officer and wheelsman, was attempted i second officer and wheelsman, was attempted to be lowered by the passengers, was swamped in lowering. After telling the low-watch to leave the fire and assist at lowering the forward port bott, I turned and went to see if the forward starboard boat was being lowered, and in going stepped scross the gap made by the collision with the Stonlington, outside of the "hog frame." I assisted at lowering the forward starboard boat, and took in all the passengers that were on the horricane deck forward of the wheel; pushed of and took in all I found in the water between the wreck and the steamer Stonlington. After landing a beat-load on the Stonlington I returned, picking up several persons on my way back to the Narragansett. When there I found a large number of passengers on the hurricane deck at the bow.

THE NARRAGANSETT AGROUND. The Narragansett at this time was aground, in five fathoms of water, and the tide was running very strong by her stern, which made it difficult to hold the life-hout to it. I took on board-asking for the ladies and children first-all that I thought was safe. I teld the remainder to keep cool, that another boat was coming

children first—all that I thought was safe. I teld the remainder to keep cool, that another boat was coming bealind us. They said "All right," for the boat had not settled any for some time.

I started again for the Stemington and met a boat with Purser Kierman in it. I asked him to come along side and take part of my load, as I was deep and wished to take a thorough look around the wreck upon the startboard quarter. I found a boat full of water and entangied in the after davit fail, which proved to be the one that was lowered and swamped by the passengers. I found in it one man, two ladies, ode small boy and one woman drowned. I took them on boat, of my bord.

Plot Thompson jumbed into the swamped boat and cleaved her from the davit fail, baited her parity, mid then asked for a man to pull an our and baal. Mr. Truedell volunteered, and another man got in, then I passed off and pulled for the Stonington again, picking up all I found on the way. Before reaching her a boat called us and asked if we wanted any assistance. I said, "Come, take our line and help us to the Stonington," which they did, the boat proving to be the one we had last taken passengers from, with the pilot in charge. After landing these passengers abourd the Stonington, I made fast my boat, changed into the boat with Phlot Thompson and Bagger master langers, who effected to go with its.

We then started back for the wreck, followed by First Officer Mowry in his boat, with crew, and Second Officer Preid, with mis boat and crew, I went and made a thorough the wreck: neither found nor heard anyone in answer to our shouts. I then returned and made fast to the wreck, and in commany with my officers and their crews remained there through the might and the foliowing day noth 12 o'clock, when the Tret boat, A. E. Burnside, of New-London, arrived, dispatched by the company's orders to render every assistance. Soon alter, Capitain Scott's wrecking schooleer patched by the company's orders to render every assistance. Soon after, Captain Scott's wrecking schooler Report came, sent by the company. The third arrival was the company's steamer Electra, dispatched from Mobington to render assistance.

ASSISTED BY THE BURNSIDE. Captain Waterman, of the Burnside, asked what as-sistance he could render us. I told him I had sent Pirst Officer Mowry with two boats and crews to the Cornfield Lightship, and I wished he would stop and take the boats and crews to Stonington, which he did, at the same time taking three bodies that had been picked

the same time taking three bodies that had been picked up by fishing steamers, and transferred to the United States steamer Cactus, Captain W. H. Latham.

Captain Griffin, of the steamer Electra, asked of what is a state of the could be I did not know of snything more be could do but take the body of a small child picked up by the crew of the wrecking schooner Report, and taken in charge by Baggage-Master Rogers, who went abourd the company's steamer Electra to Stomington. Myself, with the pilot, Second Officer Field, the wheelsman and two deek boys, remained by the wreck one week.

Further I wish to say, the night of the collision on my last trip to the Stomington with passengers from the swamped boat, I heard from one of the tailes, whom I afterward learned was a Mrs. Dix, that she clung to the hetwork around the promenade deck to keep the other passengers from overturning the boat, and showed me her hand burned until the asim was peeling. Before reaching the Stomington she was very much chilled, and I took off my coat and pinced it wouch she. Then another lady complained of cold, and I and her helped to the side of the first lady, where the coat covered both. This lady said to me that three of her children were ewept out of the swamped boat by the trapid current.

d current.

bauled around the stern of the Narragausett I
these exclamations: "Thank God, we are saved!

EXPORTATION OF BREADSTUFFS.

WASHINGTON, July 17 .- The total values of the exports of domestic breadstuffs from the United States during the mouth of June, 1880, were \$28,049,859, and for June, 1879, \$17,219,710. During the tweive montas ended Jane 30, 1880, \$277.226,762, and during the same period in 1879, \$201,776,499.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The face, which was made at 5:28, Fianmery got the advantage; having secured the mail he species the field closely pursued, and which are the face of the face throw for the Toronto goz. It was a promptly returned to the could control of high the face of the field, but only to be fought back to the Toronto digs. Things looked desperator the Toronto more than once, and the crowd looked on in almost breathless slience. Those who expected victory at that momen the read the record looked on in almost breathless slience. Those who expected the only and ran with it nearly the entire length of the floid. When within a few yards of the Brooklyn's defence was strong and the next moment the ball was among the spectators, and breathing time was secured. Wheeler and breathing time was secured. Wheeler and breathing time was secured to be everywhere in the field, Fianmery, who seemed to be everywhere in the field, secured it, and made a long but unsuccessful slot for the flags. A serimmage ensued, and Martin got it but lost it almost immediately by careless play. Elerwood then got it, but alts right to possession was challenged by Whittaker. The former ran toward the flags, but it reemed almost impossible that he could evade Whittaker. But he skilfully tossed the hall over its opponent's head, and caught it on his lacrosse before it struck the ground. Then turning on his heel, by a back underhand throw he sent the ball between the flags, winning the second game for Toronto. The time of the game was 7 minutes.

The fourth game was begun after four minutes' rest. The foronts promptly long the call plays and dispersionable to exhibitors. Much delay and expense in the customs examinating the growth game was begun after four minutes' rest. The foronts game for Toronto. The time of the game was 7 minutes.

The fourth game was begun after four minutes' rest. The foronthy game was begun after four minutes' rest. The foronthy game was begun after four minutes' rest. The foronthy game was begun after four min mutes. The fourth game was begun after four minutes' res

Athletic games under the supervision of the Manhattan Ataletic Cluo took place at the club grounds on Eighth-ave., yesterday afternoon. The officers of the games were the following: Referee, W. B. Curtis; Judges at finish, J. Gath, J. Buckhardt, je., and G. W. Carr ; Judge of Walking, E. Plummer ; Timekeepers, G. A. Avery, W. I. K. Kendrick, G. W. Thomas, W. B. Curtis and E. Piummer; Starter, G. C. Bowers; and Clerk of Course, William McEwen.

mile walk, which has for some time been 6 min 4412 sec., and the attempt by L.E. Myersto beat the best amathat time. Purdy did not succeed in his attempt, bu

man, A. C. Cooner and B. F. Richard.

flua heat. W. H. Handy earne in first; time, 25 sec. B. F. Riebardson was second, but was disqualified, and H. J. Barringer was given second place.

The last event only he programme was a two-mile run with a special trizo to the winner, provided he heat 10 minutes. M. J. Dunne, J. E. Sollivan, W. T. Bailey, W. O. Wikkins n. R. A. Kulcht, J. H. Gifford and G. H. Cullen stanted, out the race soon narrowed down to Bailey and Gifford. Gifford kept the lead to the last lap, when Reliev made in effort and overtook him, whining the race and making the two-mile run in 10 min. 54 sec.

THE CREWS AT LAKE GEORGE councement has been made that it was the intention of columbia to send its crew to England. The friends of

Camben, N. J., July 17,-In the Winchester match, at

A general alarm was sent out from Police Head-

Mough brief, was decisive. In the scrimmare Darling knocked the ball between the flags and scored the first game for Brooklyn. The crowd safe to say that few crowds of spectators were ever before so thoroughly interested in a field game. The sympathy was strongly with the home team, but appliance was becomed on the visitors liberally. The ball was faced by Figurery and Orr at 5:25, and at once the play became sharp. For a moment the advantage was with neither side, but in a senfile two Brooklyn men feit and the ball went towards Brooklyn's flags. Brooklyn men were on hand, however, and lively work followed. The ball was returned to the centre fleid where Dwight found it, and with it on his lacrosse slick ran for the goal. He got a fair shot, but threw wide and missed the flags. A lively tussel took place behind the flags nod two drop shots were made. The last was successful, and Mitchell soored the first game for Toponio at 5:26, the game having lasted only a minute and a haif, but need: